THE RESERVE TO SECURITION.

## THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS

First Session.

Satisfied and alle of

MONDAY, MARCH 8, 1868.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Ser

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting one hundred copies of the official Navy Register for the current year; which was read and laid on the table.

Also, sundry reports from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the opinions of that court in favor of the claim of Peter Parker, accompanied by a bill for his relief; and adverse to the claims of Nathaniel and Benjamin Goddard, executors of Nathaniel Goddard; the claim of Samuel D. Cozzens, trustee of Mary S. Cozzens, and the claim of Jacob Bigelow, administrator of Francis Cazeau; which were read and referred to the Committee of Claims.

Mr. WRIGHT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of New Jersey, in relation to the erection of a building at Trenton for the accommodation of the United States courts, and the offices of the collector and postmarter in that city; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. JONES presented a joint resolution of the legislature of Iows, in favor of the erection of a marine hospital, custom-house, and post office at Muscatine, in that State; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

Mr. KENNEDY presented the memorial of the Association of the Defenders of Baltimore in 1814, urging upon Congress the passage of the bill reported from the Committee on Invalid Pensions on the 3d of February last, or some other bill with similar provisions, granting pensions to the soldiers of the second war of independence; which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

sions.

Mr. BROWN presented the petition of Pollard Webb, offering to sell to the United States Meridian Hill as a summer residence for the President of the United States; which was referred to the Committee on the District of

which was referred to the committee on the Posanto Columbia.

Mr. HAMLIN presented the petition of citizens of Kansas, praying the establishment of a mail route between Lawrence, in Kansas, and Nebraska city, in Nebraska Territory; which was referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Mr. SEWARD presented the petition of Richard W. Clarko, praying additional compensation for extra services while a messenger in the Pension Office; which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. THOMSON, of New Jersey, presented a petition of citizens of Trenton, New Jersey, praying the enactment of a law to change the name of the port of Lamberton to that of Trenton; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOOLITTLE presented the memorial of B. D. Hills and others, praying the erection of a light-house at the mouth of Kewanee river, Wisconsin; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. D. also presented the memorial of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Raliroad Company, praying the confirmation of their title to an island in the Mississippi river, opposite their depot at Prairie du Chien; which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. STUART presented the petition of Caleb Sherman, praying to be released from liability for public money received by him as collector of the customs for the district of Pass del Norte, Texas, and stolen while in his custody; which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BROWN presented memorials of a committee of the levy count of Washington county, praying the passage of a law to simplify the mode of conveyancing in the District of Columbia, and praying an appropriation for certain roads in said county upon certain conditions; which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial of underwriters of

of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY presented a memorial of underwriters of Boston, remonstrating against the repeal of the law creating the light-house board; which was referred to the

Committee on Commerce.

Mr. KING presented a petition of citizens of New York, praying the enactment of a general relief law, to secure a basis upon which debtor and creditor can meet without prejudice to either party; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER presented joint resolutions of the legislature of Conventions instructing the senators and request-

air. FOSTER presented joint resolutions of the legisla-ture of Connecticut, instructing the senators and request-ing the representatives of that State in Congress to vote against the admission of another slaveholding State into the Union; which were ordered to lie on the table and to

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES

Mr. IVERSON, from the Committee of Claims, reported a bill for the relief of A. W. Macpherson; which was

read and passed to a second reading.

Mr. COLLAMER, from the Committee on the Judicia-ry, to whom was referred the bill to alter the times for bolding the circuit and district courts of the United holding the circuit and district courts of the United States for the district of Vermont, reported it back and recommended its passage; and no objection being made it was read a third time and passed.

Mr. C., from the same committee, to whom was refer

Mr. C., from the same committee, to whom was refer-red the bill to authorize and direct the settlement of the accounts of Ross Wilkins, reported it without amend-

accounts of the Wilstin, reported ment and recommended its passage.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill to acquire certain lands needed for the Washington Aqueduct, in the District of Columbia, reported it back with amendments, and assessmentally its nassage. mr. BENJAMIN, from the Committee on Private Land

Mr. BENJAMIN, from the relief of Anna M. E Ring, Claims, reported a bill for the relief of Anna M. E Ring, Louisa M. Ring, Cordelia E. Ring, and Sarah J. De Lanection being made it was read three times and pa Mr. B., from the same committee, reported a Mr. B., from the same committee, reported a bill to confirm the title of Benjamin E. Edwards to a certain tract of land in the Territory of New Mexico; which was

ead and passed to a second reading. BESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

On motion by Mr. KENNEDY, a resolution was adopted that the medical officers of the navy, in relation to rank, shall be upon the same footing as officers of similar grades in the army; provided that no medical officer or any service of the navy of the navel of the

by Mr. K., another resolution was adopted, ng the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire eligibility of Weverton, in Maryland, as a site ional foundry.

into the eligibility of Weverton, in Maryland, as a site for a national foundry.

On motion by Mr. GREEN, a resolution was adopted, requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the Senate with a copy of the correspondence, reports, and all other papers on file in that department or the General Land Office, in relation to the cancellation of the locations which were made at the Plattsburg (Mo.) land office in the month of March, 1857, by Thomas D. W. Youley and others, and the subsequent location of the area lace. in the month of March, 1857, by Thomas D. W. Youley and others, and the subsequent location of the same land by Messrs. McLaughlin and Felix, of Pennsylvania, adding thereto the letter or report of the register and receiver of the 3d of March, 1857, in the contested case of Hardin & Jackson, and the Commissioner's ruling and concurrence therein on the 21st of April thereafter, together with any other letter or paper which the Secretary material to the proper understanding of the

gether with any other letter or paper which the Secretary
may deem material to the proper understanding of the
relative rights of the parties herein alluded to.
On motion by Mr. CLAY, a resolution was adopted requesting the Secretary of War to communicate to the
Senate any papers on file in the War Department relating to the military topographical memoir and report of
Captain J. T. Cram, called for by a resolution of the Senate
on the 16th of February.

Captain J. T. Cram, calletter of the 16th of February.

On motion by Mr. WILSON, a resolution was adopted instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire instructing the Committee of amending the laws for the pun instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws for the punishment of persons enticing or carrying away any soldiers from the army of the United States.

On motion by Mr. CHANDLER, a resolution was inng the return from the Court of Claims

BILLS PASSE

The following bills were considered and passed:
Bill for the relief of Mary Petery.
Bill to continue a pension to Christine Barnard, widow
of the late Brevet Major Moses J. Barnard, United States

PATENT OFFICE REPORTS.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, from the Committee on Printing, reported a resolution in favor of printing, in addition to the usual number, ten thousand copies of the annual report of the Commissioner of Patents on arts and manufactures for the year 1857, eight thousand of which to be for the use of the Senate, and two thousand for the Interior Department, for the purpose of official distribution.

on.

Upon this proposition some debate ensued, but the our of one o'clock arrived before any action was taken mpon the matter,
Mr. WILSON gave notice that he should move to

"And that the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, discretated to cause the animal report of the Commissioner of Patents on hereafter to be made to Congress, to be prepared and sub-

ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union, Mr. GREEN stated that on Monday next the friends of the bill would insist upon coming to a direct vote

upon it.
Mr. DOOLITTLE resumed the remarks which he Mr. DOULTILE resumen the remarks which he com-menced on Thursday last against the bill. He said that the announcement which had just been made by the chairman of the Committee on Territories had placed him in rather an embarrassing position; for he was at a loss to decide, in view of the brief time to be allowed to conto decide, in view of the brief time to be allowed to con-ciede the discussion of this momentous subject, whether to go on with the remarks which he had designed to make, or to yield the floor to other and more experienced senators, who doubtless wished to be heard upon the sub-ject. There were some things, however, which had been said upon the other side, and by the senator from South Carolina in particular, [Mr. Hamsons,] which demanded a reply, and he could not remain silent. He then pro-ceeded to reply to the charge of Mr. H. that the North had broken their faith with the South, denying that such was the case; he also charged Mr. Calboun with being was the case; he also charged Mr. Calhoun with being one of the originators of the United States Bank, and no-ticed with some indignation that portion of the speech of Mr. H. which designated the laboring classes of the North as slaves equally with the colored race at the

Mr. D. then took up the question of the admission of Ar. D. then took up the question of the aminison of Kansas, and argued that the Topeka constitution was more legal than that formed by the Lecompton convention, repeating many of the arguments which have heretofore been made by his political associates. Upon the conclusion of his remarks,

Mr. FOSTER obtained the floor. He said that he never could yot for the admission of a slave State porth.

never could vote for the admission of a slave State north of 26° 20°, believing the ordinance of 1787 to be still in force. He also cited several of the provisions of the Lecompton constitution which he deemed obnexious to the

compton constitution which he deemed obnoxious to the people of the free States; and as he considered them anti-republican, he regarded that as a sufficient reason why that constitution should be rejected.

Mr. HAMILIN obtained the floor for to-morrow; and Mr. GREEN moved that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until half-past twelve o'clock to-morrow, but subsequently withdrew the 'motion, understanding that the opponents of the bill were not anxious that such a course should be pursued.

After the consideration of executive business,
The Senate adjourned.

The SPEAKER stated the business first in order to be ac consideration of the bill for the relief of John Hamilton, reported from the committee of the Whole House on Friday last with a recommendation that it do pass— the question being on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

of the bill.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the vote by which the amendment of Mr. Stanton, of Ohio, granting interest from the 1st of July, 1852, was adopted.

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, moved that the motion to re-

onsider be laid on the table.

Mr. LETCHER, of Virginia, demanded the yeas and

ye; which were ordered.

The yeas and nays being taken, resulted—yeas 92,

120, mays 60.
Mr. CLINGMAN, of North Carolina, asked, but did Resolved. That a select committee of five be appointed to revise the ules of the House and recommend such amendments as may be reemed necessary to facilitate business, and that they have leave to

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama. pension of the rules, a resolution was adopted authoriz-ing the Committee on the Judiciary to employ a stenogra-pher at the usual compensation whilst that committee is engaged in the investigation of the official conduct of

Judge John C. Watrous, of Texas.

Mr. TAYLOR, of Louisiana, asked consent to introduce the following joint resolution:

Resolved, de., That the President of the United States he re

In time. that he if resolved, further, That if it shall appear upon proper in

Mr. BURROUGHS, of New York, objected.

Mr. TAYLOR moved that the rules be suspended; which motion was agreed to.

The resolution was then referred to the Committee on

On motion of Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, the Ho then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Housrox, of Alabama, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill to appropriate money to the Chion, (air. Houston, of Alabama, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill to appropriate money to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives for the 33d and 34th Congresses, and which has been executed.

Mr. CRAWFORD explained that the bill simply made

provision for the payment of money which had been due for some two months past. The persons to whom it was due were suffering in consequence of this delay. He had made a personal examination of the subject, and was perwould move that the committee rise for the purpose of terminating debate upon it.

fire motion was agreed to; the committee rose, and, after a brief discussion, Mr. CRAWFORD moved that the Committee of the Whole be discharged from its further

consideration, and that it be put upon its passage; which motion was agreed to.

The bill was then read a third time and passed—yeas 128 pays 47-as follows

128, mays 47—as follows:

YLAS—Messrs. Ahl, Andrews, Atkins, Bishop, Bliss, Borock, Bonbam, Bawie, Boyce, Bryan, Burus, Burrenghs, Campbell, Chaffee, Clark of Missourt, Clavson, Clay, C. B. Ochrane and John Cochrane of New York, Cockerift, Colfax, Comins, Cox, Cragne, Crag of Missouri, Crawford, Curry, Bannell, Bavidson, Davie of Maryland, Bavie of Indiana, Bavis of Mississippi, Pavis of Massachusette, Paus of Ideas, Parnsworth, Fenjon, Florence, Foster, Gartrell, Elimondson, Eustis, Farnsworth, Fenjon, Florence, Foster, Gartrell, Gidtage, Gidmer, Gooch, Goode, Greenwond, Gregg, Groebbeck, Hall of Massachusette, Harris of Maryland, Hatch, Hawkins, Hill, Hopkins, Houston, Howard, Hughes, Huyler, Jackson, J. Gianny Jones and Owen Jones of Pennaylvania, Keitt, Kelly, Koisey, Lamar, Landy, Lawence, Leidy, Letcher, Wegueen, Marshall of Blinois, Mason, Miles, Milleon, Moulgomery, Morris of Pennaylvania, Mott, Murray, Niblack, Parker, Peyton, Phelips, Phillips, Fotte, Powell, Quitman, Beagan, Beilly, Bitchie, Bobbins, Russell, Savage, Scott, Searing, Seward, Shaw of North Carolina, Sherman of New York, Smith of Tennessee, Spinner, Stallworth, Stophens, Stevenson, Stewart of Marpal, Stewart of Fennsylvania, Thayer, Undorwood, Waldron, Wachburn of Maine, Witch of Louisiana, Thayer, Undorwood, Waldron, Wachburn of Maine, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennessee—128.

XYS—Messrs. Abboth. Bordam Bar, Brauton. Buffinton Burling

Watkins, White, Whiteley, Window, Watkins, Wakhburn of Maine, Wright of Georgia, and Wright of Tennesses—128.

AYS—Messrs. Abbott, Bugham, Blair, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingane, Burentt, Case, Cobb, Covode, Curtis, Dawes, English, Gilman, Goodwin, Grow, Harlan, Hoard, Horton, Jones of Tennessee, Kelloge, Kulgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Leach, Leiter, Lavejoy, Marshai of Kentucky, Maynard, Morgan, Morrill, Morris of Illinots, Palmer, Pendleton, Pike, Potter, Ready, Ricuid, Ruffin, Scales, Shaw of Illinots, Sherman of Obio, Tompkins, Wade, Walton, Washburne of Wicconstin, and Zollicoffer—47.

The following is the bill as passed :

HILL to appropriate money to supply deficiencies in the appro-tions for paper, printing, binding, and engraving ordered by Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty-third and Th-fourth Congresses, and which has been executed.

fourth Congresses, and which has been executed.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. They for the purpose of defraying the deficiencies in the appropriation of the printing, for the printing, and for the bindies, organizing, and fithographing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Thirty third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, the following sums of money are hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not officerwise appropriated.

To pay for paper, one hundred and four thousand dollars.

To pay for the printing ordered by the Senate and House of Representatives during the Tairty-thurd and Thirty-fourth Congresses, fitty seven thousand six hundred and njmeteds dellars and ninety four goots.

To pay for the binding, lithegraphing, and engraving ordered by the Senate during the Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth Congresses, one hundred and seventy-time thousand five hundred and sixty-ulae dol-lars and sixty-four cents.

On motion of Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylva nia, the House again went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Houseon, of Alabama, in the chair,) and proceeded to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic ex-penses of the government for the year ending June 30,

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, explained Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, explained that the bill merely provided for the payment of the salaries of the consuls and those employed by the government in its diplomatic service. He hoped the committee, at as early a period as possible, would report the bill to the House with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. BOCOCK, of Virginia, addressed the committee at length in reply to the speech of Mr. Millson, his rolleague, and in favor of the admission of Kansas under

the Lecompton constitution. One might have supposed that his colleague's design was to enforce upon the committee the belief that the South had not obtained all to which she was entitled by the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill; but after considering the whole speech, and the circumstances which surrounded it, that idea would have to be abandoned. It seemed that that gentleman had felt himself called upon to discover so much ingenuity for the purpose of proving that he foresaw all the evils which had fallen upon the country; and that they were the result of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He objected to it on the ground that a proper and legal construction sustained the idea of territorial sovereignty. He himself preferred that to the doctrine of congressional restriction, because the one would be the peace of admitted inferiority and the other the peace of superior right. Under the doctrine of territorial sovereignty they would have strife in settling their difficulties, but poor as the chance would be, still they would have their chance, and the consolation of knowing that if the question was decided against them it would be decided by those most interested. But he contended that a fair and legitimate construction of that bill did not encourage the idea of territorial sovereignty. His colleague had ridiculed the idea that Congress intended to vacate the power to legislate slavery into the Territory. He argued that the power had been repeatedly assumed by Congress. The Kansas-Nebrasko bill aimed to deny the possession of such power. The proper construction was, that it was not intended to exclude slavery from any Territory, but to leave the people free to regulate their own institutions. upton constitution. One might have supposed not intended to exclude slavery from any Territory, but to leave the people free to regulate their own institutions. The objection applied to what was known as the Badger proviso, which was a concession of the weaker and op-pressed portion of the Union, and which provided that nothing in the bill should be construed as putting into force any law protecting or abolishing slavery. If the Missouri Compromise was constitutional, by its repeal and he would ask whether they had not gained something by that? If it was unconstitutional, then it was mull and void, and of no effect ab initio, and did not repeal the old French and Spanish laws. It was a question which had led to considerable discussion, whether or not the government could exert its powers so as to limit the property of one section of the Union, and extend and enlarge the property of another. The Kansas-Nebraska bill had decided that question by declaring that the government should not so use its powers as to discourage the interests of one section to the advancement of the interests of another. And then came the decision of the Supreme Court affirming the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and declaring that the constitution, so introduced into the Territories, should stand as a tower of strength to defend the property of all sections of the Union. His colfend the property of all sections of the Union. His league seemed to think that the evils which had aris Kansas were the result of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Kansas were the result of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. He would submit to him that if they were the result of that bill, these consequences would follow it everywhere. The principles of that bill had been applied to Nebraska and New Mexico without like results. If the principles of that bill had been adopted long ago everything would have gone off smoothly. It was in consequence of the extraordinary means resorted to to effect the settlement of Kansas that had created all the difficulties.

The President had sent a message to Congress with a constitution, asking that Kansas be admitted as a State under that constitution. He took his position to-day in favor of such admission, and ready to give his reasons. He was free to admit that when the constitution came to them they had a right to inquire if there was a sufficient population to entite them to admission, but he believed there was no difference of opinion on that point. All parties agreed to that. And then they had a right to inquire whether it was republican in form, and he believed there was no difference of opinion about that. The question then came as to whether it was the constitution of the people of Kansas. He contended that no constitution was ever submitted to the votes of all the people of the people of Kansas. He contended that no consti-tution was ever submitted to the votes of all the people to be governed by it. If sovereignty resided in the peo-ple it was a unit, and could not be divided, and unless all the people acted there was no exercise of sove-reignty. According to the doctrine of Mr. Walker, those who staid at home authorized those who voted to act for them. The convention, and the convention only, were authorized to speak the voice of the people of Kansas. The convention were the representatives of sovereignty and were called for the purpose of making a constitution He did not believe that there was a lawyer who would deny that the legislature that called the convention was deny that the legislature that called the convention was a legally-constituted body; for, if they were elected by fraud, it was the government of the people of Kansas, and the legislature that possessed the form possessed the power. If the law was illegal it was the fault of the peo-ple who made it, and if the people had an opportunity to be represented and would not avail themselves of it, it was now too late, and they could not take advantage of

own wrong.
DAWFS, of Massachusetts, opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution; contend-ing that it was illegal, and did not express the will of the

ople.
Mr. KEITF, of South Carolina, obtained the floor, and the committee rose.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Indiana, asked consent to introduce a bill to provide for a building at New Albany, in the State of Indiana, for the post office.

Objection being made, Mr. ENGLISH moved that the rules be suspended pending which,
On motion of Mr. BURNEFF, of Kentucky, at half-

By Mr. HATCH: Petition, numerously signed by citizens of Buffalo gamet repeal of act. of Congress, 1852, establishing a light-hous-

OFFICIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. February 12, 1858.

at this department until the fifteenth day of March proxime for the issue of any portion, or the whole, of five millions of dollars in treasury notes in exchange for gold coin of the United States deposited with the treasurer of the United States, the treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia, the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans, or the assistant treasurers at Boston, New York, Charleston, or St. Louis, within ten days from the acceptance of such proposals, under the authority of the act of Congress entitled, "An act to authorize the issue of treasury iotes," approved 23d December, 1857. The treasury notes will be issued upon the receipt here of certific

of deposite with those officers to the credit of the treasurer of the Uni-ted States. They will be made payable to the order of such bidder o bidders as shall agree to make such exchange at the lowest rate of in-terest, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and will carry such rate from the date of the certificate of such deposite.

The proposals must state the rate of interest without condition and

without reference to other bids, and contain no other fractional rates than one fourth, one half, or three fourths of one per centum. Five cate of such deposite must accompany each proposal, as security for its fulfilment. If the proposal is not accepted, immediate directions will be given to return such deposite. Should the proposals be vari-ant from the provisions of the act of Congress, or of this notice, they will not be considered.

All proposals under this notice must be scaled, and inscribed on the

ntside "Proposals for Treasury Notes" They will be opened at thi rtment at 12 o'clock, m., on said fifteenth day of March. HOWELL CORB, Secretary of the Treasury

[Intel &Star. 1 TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

dam Aromatic Schnapps.

This win is manufactured by the proprietor exclusively at his distil-

y in Schiedam, Holland. It is made from the best barley that ca procured in Europe at any cost, and flavored and medicaled, not b mon harsh berry, but by the most choice botanical variety the aromatic Italian puniper berry, whose more vinous extract is dis tilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a con-centrated fincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcend-ing in its cordial and medicinal properties any alcoholic beverage

The proprietor has submitted it to nearly the whole medical faculty of the United States, and has received answers from about four thou-sand physicians and chemists, who endorse it, over their signatures, as a most desirable addition to the materia medica. sons who purchase should be careful to get the genuine article

sale by all the respectable druggists and grocers in the United States
UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Sole Importer and Manufacturer, Depot No. 22 Beaver street, New York. TO THE CITIZENS OF WASHINGTON.

Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps cribed with great success by the medical faculty in graatiam, dropsy, dyspepsia, aluggish circulation of

et, as a beyerage, it has no superior in the world. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the druggist 4 grocers in Washington UDOLPHO WOLFE.

WASHINGTON CITY.

TUESDAY MORNING, MARCH 9, 1868.

OFFICIAL. APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT, By and with the advice and consent of the Senate COLLECTORS OF THE CURIOUS.

Jesse Sharpe, district of Dolaware; reappointed G. A. Z. Smith, whose commission expired. John Thompson Masen, district of Baltimore, Mary land, vice Philip F. Thomas, whose commission ex

John T. Hammond, district of Annapolis, Maryland, vice James Sands, whose commission expired

Tench Tilghman, district of Oxford, Maryland, vice Willis, deceased Henry C. Matthews, district of Georgetown, D. C.

vice Robert White, whose commission expired George T. Wright, district of Tappahannock, Virginia

nothy Rives, district of Petersburg, Virginia, vice A Banks Lucien D. Starke, district of Camden, North Carolina

Edmund Wright, district of Edenton, North Carolina

Oliver S. Dewey, district of Ocracoke, North Carolina William F. Colcock, district of Charleston, South Car-

dina; reappointed. Thaddeus Sanford, district of Mobile, Alaba John Hunter, district of Natchez, Mississippi, vice J.

W. McDonald. Thomas Ledwith, district of St. John's, Florida, vice ames G. Dell, deceased.

Joseph Sierra, district of Pensacola, Florida; reap

John P. Baldwin, district of Key West, Florida; reap pointed. Paul Arnau, district of St. Augustine, Florida, vice

Matthias R. Andrew, resigned. Hamilton Stuart, district of Texas, Texas; reappointed. George S. Patterson, district of Sandusky, Ohio, vice ames A Jones, whose commission expired.

Dennis Coghlin, district of Miami, Ohio, vice Josiah Riley, whose commission expired. Robert Parks, district of Cuyahoga, Ohio; reappointed. SURVEYORS OF THE CUSTOMS.

James R. Thompson, at Town Creek, Maryland ; reap William H. Brown, at Llewellensburg, Maryland; re ppointed.

Washington Finley, at Baltimore, Maryland, vice John Wharton, whose commission expired. Andrew J. Denby, at Norfolk, Virginia, vice Dennis Dawley, deceased.

Gordon Forbes, at Yeocomico, Virginia; reappointed. Andrew J. Pannell, at Wheeling, Virginia; reapointed. Thomas P. Bagwell, at Accomack C. H., Virginia, vice

Samuel Melvin, resigned. William B. Flanner, at Wilmington, North Carolina cappointed

Myer Jacobs, at Charleston, South Carolina; reap-Andrew J. Decatur, at Bay Port, Florida, vice John E. Johnson, resigned.

James W. Simmons, at Copano, Texas, vice H. D. Nos on, resigned Zachary Herndon, at Valasco, Texas, vice Nathaniel Rudder, deceased. Henry T. Hulbert, at Memphis, Tennessee, vice Samuel

APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE

Beale H. Richardson, at Baltimore, Maryland, vice Philip Poultney. David C. Springer, at Baltimore, Maryland, vice L. W.

John W. Baughman, of Maryland, as appraiser general, rice Wm. P. Pouder. NAVAL OFFICERS. William N. Peden, district of Wilmington, North Car-

lina ; reappointed. Charles G. Greene, district of Boston and Charlestown dassachusetts; reappointed. Levi K. Bowen, district of Baltimore, Maryland, vice

ohn Kettlewell, whose commission expired. WHO ARE RESPONSIBLE?

The late triumphant demonstrations among people in favor of the administration, opportune and powerful for good as they must be in all directions. cannot fail to be of peculiar service in their influence upon Kansas. While interested partisans are constantly endeavoring to exasperate the inhabitants of that Territory by sending them letters and speeches afterwards giving them aid and comfort, and strengthmation, to prove to them that they have been outraged, and ought to resist their oppressors even unto death, it is well that they should see and feel, as they must see and feel in view of the recent manifestations of public opinion, that the people of this Union are wearied, even to disgust, of the Kansas aritation, and will no longer tolerate its existence. They were beginning to learn this lesson during the administration of Gov. Walker, and, had that officer remained faithful at his post, the lesson might have been successfully taught. If, instead of running away from his official duties, because the Lecompton convention had not followed his recommendations, he had continued in the Territory, and en deavored to secure peace and tranquillity there. so as to present the work of the convention, with the least possible difficulty, to the judgment of Congress, it is probable he would have succeeded in his labors of pacification, and might have left Kansas in triumph, instead of disgrace. But at the very period when, of all others, a governor was required there, he ingloriously turned his back upon the Territory, and hurried home to mutter complaints against the administration and spin out cobweb theories of incomprehensible sovereignty. What was it to him that the constitution framed at Lecompton was not as he would have it? He was not sent there either to make constitutions or unmake them. He was a territorial governor, and it was his duty to preserve the peace and see that the laws were executed. Yet he began his career by undertaking to dictate to the convention its duties, and ended by cutting its acquaintance and that of the whole Territory because his dictation was not obey ed. The retreat of Governor Walker from Kansas with his everlasting inaugural in his pocket, and his long resignation in his head, is one of the strangest passages in that strange territorial history. There can be no doubt at all that he is very largely responsible for whatever there is of division in the dem eratic party, either in Kansas or out of it, upon this subject of the Lecompton constitution, because he not only failed to do what he might have done to give it a fair chance with the people and Congress, but counselled opposition to it from the beginning, and thus gave a wrong direction to what persons and presses he was able to control in Kansas; while after his return to Washington he enforced his oppoaition, both by voice and pen, with all the zeal

Next to him in this responsibility stands unquestion ably the distinguished senator from Illinois, who began a controversy with the administration at the very opening of the present session of Congress, and thus invited a division in the ranks of his party by making war on a measure which has now become its tion-a strong and clear expression of the senti established policy. When the senatorial leader of ment which pervades the democracy of Pennsylva. the Nebraska fight in 1854, and the defender ever his in relation to the administration. Coming, as it since of the territorial government of Kansas, was does, from the State which decides the great na heard denouncing the whole Lecompton movement tional contests of the present day-from the Presi as a fraud, and thus justifying the position against it dent's own State-from the State which gives the of the Topekaites, no wonder that the followers of largest democratic vote-it deserves the attentio Lane took courage, and endeavored by protests and of the Union. Let the North read it as an expres denunciations and new acts of crime to strengthen his sion of true national feeling; let the South read is hands for the accomplishment of their own favorite as evidence that Pennsylvania is as true as over to policy. It was a piece of good fortune which they the faith that has made her the Keystone of the hardly anticipated, and their efforts had been more Arch, and as warm as ever in her affection for the ilsuccessful than they had dared to hope. If Walker lustrious citizen whom she has given to the nation and Douglas and Stanton had joined them in their for a Chief Magistrate. war on Lecompton, either from delusion, or disappointment, or ambition, why might they not expect, by playing on their game with renewed boldness and vigor, to defeat Lecompton, and have Kansas again that the friends of the bill for the admission of Kanon hand, still torn and bleeding, for the campaign of '60? If the very man who recommended John Calnoun for appointment to his present office, and vouched in the strongest terms for his character and fidelity, was now suddenly penetrated with a belief that he was fit only for treason, stratagems, and spoils, why might not others who never recommended him. secord with this opinion and share the same belief? No wonder that all the rebeldom of Kansas breathed freer and deeper when they read the speech of their new ally, and saw the eagerness with which he courted controversy in their defence! Nothing but the firm tone and wise counsels of the President ustained as he was in the beginning by his whole cabinet and a large majority of Congress, prevented, in our judgment, new and worse outbreaks in Kan sas, and new and worse agitation in the States, than the country had witnessed even in the fall of '56.

We question no man's motives. We sit in judg-

ment on no man's conscience. We only take facts

as we find them, and endeavor to place the responsibility of this Kansas transaction exactly where it be longs. The elements of mischief were abundant enough in Kansas, as every one understands, both when the Lecompton convention met and when it ad journed. But we ask our readers, in all candor and sincerity, to determine for themselves, whether, it Walker had remained at his post (even protected by the proffered escort of a Lawrence guard) and Stanton had not been frightened into calling an extra session of the legislature, and Douglas had not spoken comfort to the Topekaites from the Senate hamber, and Forney had not pledged them the democracy of Pennsylvania, (who lately spoke for hemselves, thank God! at Harrisburg.) we say, if the Kansas agitators had been deprived of these aids, we ask our readers whether the Lecounter movement would not have advanced with peaceful success, and the elections under it been conducted without serious opposition, and contested by all, or nearly all, the voters of the Territory? It is idle to meet this inquiry with assertions of wrong in the constitution, because every body knows that the constitution was not objected to for what is was, but because it was not made by different hands or submitted to the people in a different way. The question of slavery was given to the full control of the inhabitants; and spart from that, what complaint is made of the Lecompton constitution? Whose life, or liberty, or property would be insecure under it? What is there in it to justify resistance or excitement or civil war? Nothing on the face of this earth! And it is one of the greatest marvels of polities that, in the absence of any real, tangible, practical wrong to be redressed, such men as Walker Douglas, Stanton, and Forney, (we omit Governor Wise because he came very late into the field, and as to Bancroft, that reverend speculator in politics only ventured out from his retreat just in time to be blown back by the whirlwind of the New York reaction,) we say it is a great marvel that these men who resisted manfully the Kansas agitators of 1856 and denounced them as traitors to their country should have been found in little more than a year

Happily, as we believe, the danger is now nearly over. The sober second thought has done its work among the people of the States, and we hear from Kansas the gratifying news that a large part even of the republicans there are anxious to come into the Union with the Lecompton constitution and are willing to see the affairs of Kansas intrusted fully to the care of Kansas. Nothing now remains but that Congress should act, and then the public business. so long interrupted by the Kansas disturbance, may once more be resumed, and the Territory itself par ticipate in the common prosperity of the country.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS AND THE DEMOCRACY OF Personal vivia - The Press has at length heard of the proceedings of the Harrisburg convention, and in spite of its devotion to the will of the majority goes with the minority. The minority, it will be recollected, upon the resolutions endorsing the administration, refused to vote. Perhaps it was too much to expect the Press to abandon the non-voting policy and non-voting men, after its labors of the last three months in support of the same system of tactics and the same kind of men in and out of Kansas. It is due to the Press that we should say that it regrets the resolutions of the convention with premeditated disdain. The Press also speaks in detail of a number of gentlemen of the convention who were suddenly converted from anti to Lecomptonites. From this we infer that there must have been some thing of a revival in Harrisburg, and only regret that Col. Forney was not seized by the spirit of democracy and converted with the others.

We congratulate the Press that "the work of gagging the majority" at Harrisburg, so shamefully sucsessful in Washington, utterly failed. This result was brought about doubtless by the chronic habit just now prevalent in many places, of refusing to vote; a habit which, had it prevailed amongst the republicans in the late presidential election, would have saved the democracy a deal of anxiety and trouble. We only hope that we may have the ben efit of the custom in 1860.

What is to become or Mexico!—The London Times says "there is not a statesman who would wish to see Great Britain hamper herself with an inch of Mexican ground. Let the United States, when they are finally prepared for it, enjoy all the advantages and responsibility of ownership, and our merchants at Liverpool and elsewhere will be quite content with the trade that may pring out of it. The caracite of the WHAT IS TO RECOME OF MEXICO!-The London Time oring out of it for appreciating a constitutional rule is not so remarkable that we should volunteer to administer it. and earnestness and ability which he possessed.

SPERCH OF HON, JAMES L. DAWSON. The speech of this gentleman, upon taking the chair as president of the late democratic State convention of Pennsylvania, which will be found in our columns this morning, is a bold and manly produc THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Senator Green announced yesterday in the Senate

sas as a State would insist upon a vote thereon on Monday next. The discussion in that body will doubtless continue during the present week without interruption, giving a full opportunity for every senator who may yet desire to express his views of this subject to do so. With occasional intervals, the discussion may be said to have occupied already the three months of the session now expired. The coun try demands that this matter shall be disposed of that it shall be settled, and that Congress shall the proceed to the consideration of the other business claiming its attention. Upon the passage of the bill early next week by the Senate, the scene of interest will be transferred to the House of Representatives Although not formally before that body, a very large proportion of its members have already spoken upon the subject. It will not therefore be necessary to prolong the debate to any great length, and we anticipate that the bill will be pressed to a final vote without any unnecessary delay. That it will pass we have no doubt. Parliamentary tactics may de lay but cannot defeat that result. We are rapidly opproaching the end of the Kansas controversy

The New York Tribune and Times, assisted by the Albany Journal, have assumed to themselves the peculiar championship of those democrats who have gone off from their party on the Kansas question The Philadelphia Press, which would seem to be the atural mouth-piece of these men, is not itself more armest in their defence, or more eloquent in its denunciations of their pretended wrongs, than these ime-honored organs of black-republicanism. The Journal, particularly, is filled with indignation be cause the Washington Union has seen proper, in the discharge of its duty as a democratic journal, to censure the course of those who, heretofore acting with the democratic party, have deserted that party on a neasure of vital importance, and it assumes to say that in so doing we have excluded "by authority," the bone and sinew of the party in all the northern States." Our ideas and those of the Journal as to who compose "the bone and sinew" of the northern democracy are widely different. We think, and our opinions are based upon facts and cirumstances that have already developed themselves, that "the bone and sinew" of the northern democracy are standing firmly upon the great princi ples enunciated in the Cincinnati platform, and re mounced by the Presi lent in his late special mes sage to the two houses of Congress. Neither we nor any other democrat will be likely to receive as true the declaration of the Journal that the "adminis tration has sought to frame a new creed" for itself and the democratic party. We profess to be quite as well qualified as that paper to determine what true democracy is, and in declaring that the admis sion of Kansas under the Lecompton constitution was a democratic measure, we did not simply an unce our own or the opinion of the President, but what is of far more importance, we gave expression to the opinions of an overwhelming majority of those who endorsed the Cincinnati platform by the eleva tion of Mr. Buchanan to the presidency. We have man or set of men out of the democratic party, but we have been in the constant habit of treating as "aliens and enemies" all who differ with that party upon a well recognised measure of democratic policy, and we have yet seen no good reason why we should abandon this habit in the case of the Kansas question. Thorough ly satisfied, as we are, that the policy of the admin istration on this question is the true one, it is mani festly our duty to sustain that policy to the extent of our ability; and whenever, in sustaining it. it has become necessary for us to censure the course of those who oppose us, we have not stopped to inquire what their political opinions or affiliations have been. It has been enough for us to know that they oppose us now upon a vital question, and, knowing this, we have dealt with them just as we have deal with all other enemies. We shall continue to pur sue this course, and if, in doing so, we should wound the feelings of the Albany Journal or of those whose cause it has so warmy espoused, we have only to say that it is our duty, and that we always make a point of doing our duty. What the effect may be upon the democratic party is our business, and no the Journal's. Should it destroy the party, that paper will harldy be expected to act the mourner at

POSTAGE TO LIBERIA VIA ENGLAND.

We are requested to state that notice has been given by the British Post Office of the conclusion of a postal convention between Great Britain and the republic of Liberia, which establishes a combines British and Liberian rate of six pence the half-ounce letter as the charge for the conveyance of letters posted in one country and delivered in the other, after the 1st of April next, prepayment of which is

made compulsory. The government of Liberia having expressed a desire that letters originating in the United States addressed to Liberia, as well as letters originating in Liberia addressed to the United States, and for warded through Great Britain, may be fully prepaid in either country to their destinations, a regulation to that effect has been adopted by the United States

and British Post Office Departments. The postage, therefore, to be levied in the United States upon letters addressed to Liberia, via England, after the 1st of April next, will be 33 cents the single rate of half an ounce or under, prepayment re-